

18° W

17° W

REGIONAL SHORELINE MONITORING STUDY AND DRAWING UP A MANAGEMENT SCHEME FOR THE WEST AFRICAN COASTAL AREA



West African
Economic and Monetary Union

International Union for
Conservation of Nature

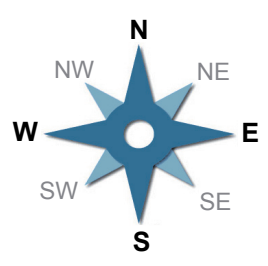


COASTAL MANAGEMENT SCHEME

CONTINENTAL SHELF AND LOCATION OF MAP

1:500 000 SCALE

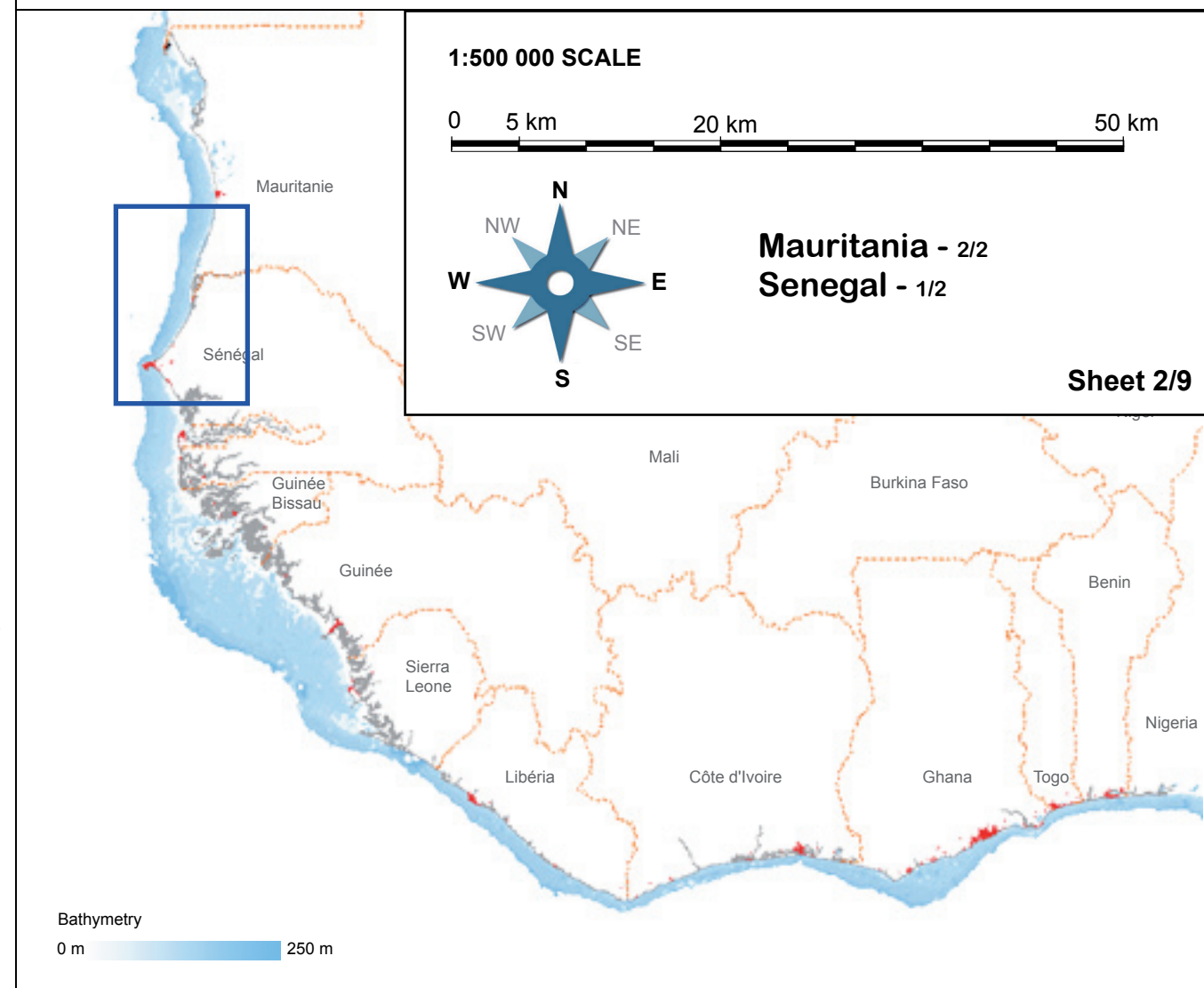
0 5 km 20 km 50 km



Mauritania - 2/2
Senegal - 1/2

Sheet 2/9

17° N



This cartography is a working document provided for illustrative purposes only and is not intended to be used as a substitute for official topographic or hydrographic documents. Maritime country borders are not shown, as the boundary delimitation has no legal standing.

SECTOR CODES / PRIORITIES

MR2-a	Sector reference Very high priority
MR2-a	Sector reference High priority
MR2-a	Sector reference Low/average priority

MONITORING

▶	Intensive monitoring and observation
▷	Regular monitoring and observation
▷	Watch keeping for anticipation

TYPES AND IMPORTANCE OF STAKES BY SECTOR

COASTAL SEA FRONT ORGANISATION SCHEME (sector organisation scheme)

	Necessary and top priority	▲ Urgent
	To be planned in the medium or long term	
	To be planned to anticipate future developments	

HUMAN STAKES AND SETTLEMENTS THREATENED

	Dense and considerable	▲ High risk
	Dispersed	
	Growing	

TOURISM AND RESIDENTIAL AREAS

	Important stakes, management scheme opportune
	Important local or future stakes to be anticipated
	Development of the sector to be anticipated

ECOSYSTEMS AND BIODIVERSITY

	Protected areas
	Possible interest in biodiversity - to be confirmed
	Natural, more or less artificialised ecosystems deserving of conservation measures
	Natural or introduced vegetation to be preserved and restored (particularly to stabilise dunes)

RICE-GROWING IN MANGROVE

	Extensive expanse of rice-growing systems potentially threatened
	Moderate expanse of rice-growing systems potentially threatened

ROAD NETWORK

	Major road
	Minor road
	Tertiary road
	Dykes

URBAN AREAS

	Dense urban fabric
	Loose urban fabric
	Very loose urban fabric
	Open space
	Non discriminated urban areas
	Hub intersection

HYDROGRAPHY

	Graduated water system
	Water body lagoon
	Dam reservoir

WETLANDS AND MARSHES

	Alluvial plains
	Hydromorphic alluvial plains
	Undifferentiated wetlands
	Salt marshes (sebkhras)
	Margins of salt marshes (sebkhras)
	Mangroves

16° N

15° N

MR4 - MAURITANIE SUD ET DELTA DU FLEUVE SENEGAL

SN1 - SAINT-LOUIS, GANDIOLAIS ET GRANDE COTE

SN2 - DAKAR

SN3 - PETITE COTE

18° W

17° W

16° W

TYPOLGY OF SEA FRONTS

1 - MUD OR SANDY COAST REGULARLY COVERED BY THE TIDE

	1A- Apparent coastline of mangroves materialised by continuous barrier of trees
	1B- Apparent coastline with discontinuous border of mangroves and/or coastal mudflats
	1C- Apparent coastline typified by thin fringe of mangroves adjacent to locally rocky and/or solid hill topography

2 - SANDY OR SILT COAST LOCATED IN NATURALLY HIGHLY UNSTABLE SITES

	2A- Sandy or silt coast associated with mangroves and not covered by the tide
	2B- Coastline of islets, sandbanks and insular splits
	2C- Estuary and coastal river littoral zones

3 - SANDY COAST WITH STRAIGHT LONGITUDINAL PROFILE

	3A- Sandy coast with straight longitudinal profile, absence of back-lagoons, depressions or channels parallel to the shore less than 2km from the shoreline
	3B- Sandy coast with straight longitudinal profile, presence of back-lagoons, depressions or channels parallel to the shore (500m to 2km from the shoreline)
	3C- Sandy coast with straight longitudinal profile, presence of back-lagoons, depressions or channels parallel to the shore (less than 500m from the shoreline)

4 - SANDY AND ROCKY COAST IN STEPS (Headlands and coves)

	4A- Wide coves with a low radius of curvature
	4B- Frequent rocky headlands

5 - ROCKY COAST